



***3e Technologies International, Inc.***  
**FIPS 140-2**  
**Non-Proprietary Security Policy**  
**Level 2 Validation**  
**3e-525A-3 AirGuard™ Wireless Access Point**  
**Version 1.1**

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## **Glossary of terms**

<b>AP</b>	Access Point
<b>CO</b>	Cryptographic Officer
<b>DH</b>	Diffie Hellman
<b>DHCP</b>	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
<b>DMZ</b>	De-Militarized Zone
<b>IP</b>	Internet Protocol
<b>EAP</b>	Extensible Authentication Protocol
<b>FIPS</b>	Federal Information Processing Standard
<b>HTTPS</b>	Secure Hyper Text Transport Protocol
<b>LAN</b>	Local Area Network
<b>MAC</b>	Medium Access Control
<b>NAT</b>	Network Address Translation
<b>PRNG</b>	Pseudo Random Number Generator
<b>RSA</b>	Rivest, Shamir, Adleman
<b>SHA</b>	Secure Hash Algorithm
<b>SRDI</b>	Security Relevant Data Item
<b>SSID</b>	Service Set Identifier
<b>TLS</b>	Transport Layer Security
<b>WAN</b>	Wide Area Network
<b>WLAN</b>	Wireless Local Area Network

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Purpose

This document describes the non-proprietary cryptographic module security policy for 3e Technologies International's wireless gateway product, the *3e-525A-3 AirGuard™ Wireless Access Point (3e-525A-3)* (Hardware Versions: HW V1.0(A), HW V1.0(B), HW V1.0(C) and HW V1.0(D); Firmware Version 4.0.9.11). This policy was created to satisfy the requirements of FIPS 140-2 Level 2. This document defines 3eTI's security policy and explains how the 3e-525A-3 meets the FIPS 140-2 security requirements.

The figures below show the 3e-525A-3.



3e-525A-3

The cryptographic module security policy consists of a specification of the security rules, under which the cryptographic module shall operate, including the security rules derived from the requirements of the standard. Please refer to FIPS 140-2 (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 140-2 — *Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules*) available on the NIST website at <http://csrc.nist.gov/cryptval/>.

## 1.2. Definition

The 3e-525A-3 is a device, which consists of electronic hardware, embedded software and strong metal case. For purposes of FIPS 140-2, the module is considered to be a multi-chip standalone product. The 3e-525A-3 operates as either a gateway connecting a local area network to wide area network (WAN) or as an access point within a local area network (LAN). The cryptographic boundary of the 3e-525A-3 is defined to be the entire enclosure of the Gateway. The 3e-525A-3 is physically bound by the mechanical enclosure, which is protected by tamper evident tape.

3eTI software provides the following major services in FIPS mode:

- Wireless 802.11a/b/g Access Point functionality (bridging from the wired uplink LAN to the wireless LAN).
- Wireless 802.11a/b/g bridge functionality
- DHCP service to the local LAN (allows a wired local LAN to exist over the local LAN interface).
- SNMP\*
- USB printer services
- Subnet Roaming
- Virtual LAN
- 802.11i
- 64MB Xscale Card Revision D and Revision E.

## 1.3. Scope

This document will cover the secure operation of the 3e-525A-3 including the initialization, roles and responsibilities of operating the product in a secure, FIPS-compliant manner, and describe the Security Relevant Data Items (SRDIs).

The Gateway has four modes of operations, which are listed in the table below:

Mode	FIPS Mode
Gateway Mode (Mode 1)	No
Gateway Mode (Mode 2)	Yes
AP / Bridging Mode (Mode 1)	No
AP /Bridging Mode (Mode 2)	Yes

The Gateway - FIPS mode (Mode 2) and AP/Bridging - FIPS mode (Mode 2) are explained in this document. The other modes cannot be validated by FIPS because they employ protocols that use non-FIPS cryptographic algorithms.

In order to enter FIPS mode, select the FIPS 140-2 Mode box on the Operation Mode page of the management GUI (refer to 3e-525A-3 User Manual). This will force the 3e-

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\* Although SNMP traffic is transmitted encrypted (using DES or AES), for FIPS purposes, it is considered to be plaintext. The reason being, encryption keys are derived from a pass-phrase, which is not allowed in FIPS mode.

525A-3 to return to factory defaults and then the unit will reboot into FIPS mode. To leave FIPS mode, un-select the FIPS 140-2 Mode box and apply the changes. Once again, the 3e-525A-3 will restore factory defaults and then reboot into non-FIPS mode.

On transition between modes, the system is returned to factory defaults.

## 2. Roles, Services, and Authentication

The 3e-525A-3 supports four separate roles. The set of services available to each role is defined in this section. The 3e-525A-3 authenticates an operator's role by verifying his PIN or access to a shared secret.

### 2.1.1. Roles and Services

The 3e-525A-3 supports the following authorized roles for operators:

*Crypto Officer Role:* The Crypto officer role performs all security functions provided by the 3e-525A-3. This role performs cryptographic initialization and management functions (e.g., module initialization, input/output of cryptographic keys and SRDIs, audit functions and user management). The Crypto officer is also responsible for managing the Administrator users. The Crypto officer must operate within the Security Rules and Physical Security Rules specified in Sections 3.1 and 3.2. The Crypto officer uses a secure web-based HTTPS connection to configure the 3e-525A-3. Up to ten Crypto Officers may be defined in the 3e-525A-3. The Crypto Officer authenticates to the 3e-525A-3 using a username and password.

*Administrator Role:* This role performs general 3e-525A-3 configuration such as defining the WLAN, LAN and DHCP settings, performing self-tests and viewing system log messages for auditing purposes. No CO security functions are available to the Administrator. The Administrator can also reboot the 3e-525A-3, if deemed necessary.

The Administrator must operate within the Security Rules as specified in Section 3.1 and always uses a secure web-based HTTPS connection to configure the 3e-525A-3. The Administrator authenticates to the 3e-525A-3 using a username and password. Up to 5 operators who can assume the Administrator role can be defined. All Administrators are identical; i.e., they have the same set of services available. The Crypto Officer is responsible for managing (creating, deleting) Administrator users.

The follow table outlines the functionalities that are provided by each role:

Categories	Features	Operator Roles											
		CryptoOfficer						Administrator					
		Show <sup>1</sup>	Set <sup>2</sup>	Add <sup>3</sup>	Delete <sup>4</sup>	Zeroize <sup>5</sup>	Default Reset <sup>6</sup>	Show <sup>7</sup>	Set <sup>8</sup>	Add <sup>9</sup>	Delete <sup>10</sup>	Zeroize <sup>11</sup>	Default Reset <sup>12</sup>
System Configuration													
• General	Hostname	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Domain name	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Date/Time	X	X				X	X	X				X
• WAN	DHCP client	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Static IP address	X	X				X	X	X				X
	10/100 MBps half/full duplex/auto	X	X				X	X	X				X
• LAN	IP address	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Subnet mask	X	X				X	X	X				X
• Operating Mode	Gateway – FIPS	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Gateway – Non-FIPS	X	X				X	X	X				X
	AP / Bridging Mode – FIPS	X	X				X	X	X				X
	AP / Bridging Mode – Non-FIPS	X	X				X	X	X				X
	AP / Bridging Mode – FIPS / IPv6	X	X				X	X	X				X
	AP / Bridging Mode – Non-FIPS / IPv6	X	X				X	X	X				X
Wireless Access Point													
• General	SSID	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Wireless Mode	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Channel Number	X	X				X	X	X				X
	• Enable / Disable Auto Selection	X	X				X	X	X				X
	• Auto selection button	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Transmit Power Mode	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Fixed Power Level	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Beacon Interval	X	X				X	X	X				X
	RTS Threshold	X	X				X	X	X				X
	DTIM	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Basic Rates	X	X				X	X	X				X

<sup>1</sup> The operator can view this setting

<sup>2</sup> The operator can change this setting

<sup>3</sup> The operator can add a required input. For example: Adding an entry to the MAC address filtering table

<sup>4</sup> The operator can delete a particular entry. For example: Deleting an entry from the MAC address filtering table

<sup>5</sup> The operator can zeroize these keys.

<sup>6</sup> The operator can reset this setting to its factory default value. This is done by performing a zeroize

<sup>7</sup> The operator can view this setting

<sup>8</sup> The operator can change this setting

<sup>9</sup> The operator can add a required input. For example: Adding an entry to the MAC address filtering table

<sup>10</sup> The operator can delete a particular entry. For example: Deleting an entry from the MAC address filtering table

<sup>11</sup> The operator can zeroize these keys.

<sup>12</sup> The operator can reset this setting to its factory default value. This is done by performing a zeroize

Categories	Features	Operator Roles											
		CryptoOfficer						Administrator					
		Show <sup>1</sup>	Set <sup>2</sup>	Add <sup>3</sup>	Delete <sup>4</sup>	Zeroize <sup>5</sup>	Default Reset <sup>6</sup>	Show <sup>7</sup>	Set <sup>8</sup>	Add <sup>9</sup>	Delete <sup>10</sup>	Zeroize <sup>11</sup>	Default Reset <sup>12</sup>
	Preamble	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Enable / Disable Broadcast SSID	X	X				X	X	X				X
• Security	No Encryption	X	X				X						X
	Dynamic Key Management	X	X				X						X
	TDES	X	X			X	X						X
	AES (128-/192-256-bit)	X	X			X	X						X
	FIPS 802.11i	X	X				X						X
• Wireless VLAN	Enable/Disable	X	X				X						X
	VLAN	X	X	X	X	X	X						X
• MAC Address Filtering	Enable/Disable	X	X				X	X					X
	Add/Delete entry			X	X								
	Allow/Disallow Filter	X	X				X	X					X
• Rogue AP Detection	Enable/Disable	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Known AP MAC address			X	X								
	Email / Display rogue AP	X	X				X	X	X				X
• Advanced	Load Balancing	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Layer 2 Isolation	X	X				X	X	X				X
<b>Wireless Bridge</b>													
• General	Manual/Auto Bridge	X	X				X	X	X				X
	SSID	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Max Auto Bridge	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Bridge Priority	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Signal Strength Threshold	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Broadcast SSID enable/disable	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Signal Strength LED MAC	X	X				X	X	X				X
	STP enable/disable	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Remote BSSID	X	X		X		X	X	X		X		X
• Radio	Wireless Mode	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Tx Rate	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Channel No	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Tx Pwr Mode	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Propagation Distance	X	X				X	X	X				X
	RTS Threshold	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Remote BSSID			X						X			
• Encryption	No Encryption	X	X				X						X
	TDES	X	X		X	X	X						X
	AES (128-/192-256-bit)	X	X		X	X	X						X
<b>Service Settings</b>													
• DHCP Server	Enable / Disable	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Starting / Ending IP address	X	X				X	X	X				X
• Subnet Roaming	Enable / Disable	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Coordinator Address	X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X
• SNMP agent	Enable/ Disable	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Community settings	X	X				X	X	X				X
	Secure User Configuration	X	X				X	X	X				X
	System Information	X	X				X	X	X				X

Categories	Features	Operator Roles											
		CryptoOfficer						Administrator					
		Show <sup>1</sup>	Set <sup>2</sup>	Add <sup>3</sup>	Delete <sup>4</sup>	Zeroize <sup>5</sup>	Default Reset <sup>6</sup>	Show <sup>7</sup>	Set <sup>8</sup>	Add <sup>9</sup>	Delete <sup>10</sup>	Zeroize <sup>11</sup>	Default Reset <sup>12</sup>
• Misc Service	Print Server: Enable/ Disable	X	X				X	X	X				X
<b>User Management</b>													
• List All Users		X		X	X		X	X					X
• Add New User			X										
• User Password Policy	Enable/Disable	X	X				X						X
	Policy setting	X	X				X						X
<b>Monitoring/Reports</b>													
• System Status	Security Mode	X						X					
	Current Encryption Mode	X						X					
	Bridging encryption mode	X						X					
	System Uptime	X						X					
	Total Usable memory	X						X					
	Free Memory	X						X					
	Current Processes	X						X					
	Other Information	X						X					
	Network interface status	X						X					
• Bridging Status	Status of Layer 2 bridge devices	X						X					
• Wireless Clients	MAC Address (manfr's name)	X						X					
	Received Signal Strength	X						X					
	TX rate	X						X					
• Adjacent AP List	AP MAC address	X						X					
	SSID	X						X					
	Channel	X						X					
	Signal	X						X					
	Noise	X						X					
	Type	X						X					
	Age	X						X					
	WEP	X						X					
• DHCP Client List	Client Hostname	X			X			X			X		
	IP Address	X			X			X			X		
	MAC Address (manfr's name)	X			X			X			X		
• System Log	Date/Time/Message	X			X			X			X		
• Web Access Log		X			X			X			X		
• Network Activities		X			X			X			X		
<b>Auditing</b>													
• Log		X					X	X					X
• Report Query		X						X					
• Configuration	Enable/Disable	X	X				X						X
	Selectable items	X	X				X						X
<b>System Administration</b>													
• System Upgrade	Firmware Upgrade	X	X				X						X
	Local Configuration Upgrade	X	X				X						X
	Remote Configuration Upgrade	X	X				X						X
• Factory Defaults		X											
• Remote Logging	Enable/Disable	X	X				X	X	X				X

Categories	Features	Operator Roles											
		CryptoOfficer						Administrator					
		Show <sup>1</sup>	Set <sup>2</sup>	Add <sup>3</sup>	Delete <sup>4</sup>	Zeroize <sup>5</sup>	Default Reset <sup>6</sup>	Show <sup>7</sup>	Set <sup>8</sup>	Add <sup>9</sup>	Delete <sup>10</sup>	Zeroize <sup>11</sup>	Default Reset <sup>12</sup>
	Settings	X	X				X	X	X				X
• Reboot		X						X					
• Utilities	Ping	X						X					
	Traceroute	X						X					

*User Role:* This role is assumed by the wireless client workstation that uses static or dynamic key AES or TDES encryption to communicate wirelessly with the 3e-525A-3. Authentication is implicitly selected by the correct knowledge of the static key, or for dynamic key encryption, EAP-TLS authentication is performed and the client uses its public key certificate to authenticate itself. The static key (TDES or AES key) is configured on the 3e-525A-3 by the Crypto officer. The static key must be pre-shared between the 3e-525A-3 and the User. The Gateway supports 128 Users (client workstations) if MAC address filtering is disabled. If MAC address filtering is enabled, only 60 Users are allowed.

The User role has the ability to send data to and through the 3e-525A-3. All data is sent in the form of 802.11 wireless packets. All wireless communication is encrypted using either TDES or AES encryption (based upon the 3e-525A-3 configuration). In bypass mode, plaintext packets can also be sent to the 3e-525A-3. The User role also employs 802.11i authentication schemes including 802.1X, EAP-TLS, and preshared key modes. Also, a Wireless Access Point (WAP) may act in the User role by communicating with the 3e-525A-3 in bridging mode.

*Security Server Role:* This role is assumed by the authentication server, which is a self-contained workstation connected to the 3e-525A-3 over the Ethernet Uplink WAN port. The security server is employed for authentication of wireless clients and key management activities. The Security Server is used only during dynamic key exchange. The Security Server authenticates using a shared secret which is used as an HMAC-SHA1 key to sign messages sent to the 3e-525A-3 during dynamic key exchange. The Security Server IP address and password are configured on the 3e-525A-3 by the Crypto Officer. Only one Security Server is supported.

The Security Server performs following services:

- The EAP-TLS authentication from 3e-SS through the 3e-WAP to the 3e-010F Crypto Client
- Process dynamic key exchange after a successful authentication

- Perform a DH key exchange with the 3e-525A-3 to negotiate an AES key
- Send Unicast key to the Gateway encrypted with the AES key negotiated using a DH key exchange

### 2.1.2. Authentication Mechanisms and Strength

The following table summarizes the four roles and the type of authentication supported for each role:

Role	Type of Authentication	Authentication Data
Crypto Officer	Role-based	Userid and password
Administrator	Role-based	Userid and password
User	Role-based	Static Key (TDES or AES)
User	Role-based	CA signature
User	Role-based	AES CCM pre-shared key
Security Server	Role-based	HMAC SHA1 (Shared secret)

The following table identifies the strength of authentication for each authentication mechanism supported:

Authentication Mechanism	Strength of Mechanism
Userid and password	Minimum 8 characters => $72^8 = 7.22E14$
Static Key (TDES or AES)	TDES (192-bits) or AES (128, 192, or 256-bits)
HMAC SHA-1 shared secret	Minimum 10 characters => $72^{10} = 3.74E18$
CA signature	128-bit
AES CCM pre-shared key	Minimum 8 characters => $72^8 = 7.22E14$
EAP-TLS	CA signature => 128-bit

### 3. Secure Operation and Security Rules

In order to operate the 3e-525A-3 securely, each operator should be aware of the security rules enforced by the module and should adhere to the physical security rules and secure operation rules detailed in this section.

#### 3.1. Security Rules

The following 3e-525A-3 security rules must be followed by the operator in order to ensure secure operation:

1. Every operator (Crypto Officer or Administrator) has a user-id on the 3e-525A-3. No operator will violate trust by sharing his/her password associated with the user-id with any other operator or entity.
2. The Crypto Officer will not share any key, or SRDI used by the 3e-525A-3 with any other operator or entity.
3. The Crypto Officer will not share any MAC address filtering information used by the 3e-525A-3 with any other operator or entity.
4. The operators will explicitly logoff by closing all secure browser sessions established with the 3e-525A-3.
5. The operator will disable browser cookies and password storing mechanisms on the browser used for web configuration of the 3e-525A-3.
6. The Crypto officer is responsible for inspecting the tamper evident seals on a daily basis. A compromised tape reveals message “OPENED” with visible red dots. Other signs of tamper include wrinkles, tears and marks on or around the label.
7. The Crypto Officer should change the default password when configuring the 3e-525A-3 for the first time. The default password should not be used.

#### 3.2. Physical Security Rules

The following section contains detailed instructions to the Crypto Officer concerning where and how to apply the tamper evident seals to the 3e-525A-3 enclosure, in order to provide physical security for FIPS 140-2 level 2 requirements.

A security seal is added from the back plate to the antenna plate. A second security seal is added from the front of the unit to the antenna plate, taking care not to cover the L.E.D. labeling. A ½” 440 Pan Head screw replaces one of the 5/8” 440 Pan Head screws on each circular connector. Then two 440 kepts nuts are added and tightened together with washers facing each other approximately 1/32” from the pem. This prevents the screws from being removed and thus entry cannot be obtained without removing the security labels. Add Security Seal from the flat of the antenna connector to the front side of unit. A second security seal is added from the back plate of the unit to the antenna plate.

#### Tools:

Wire Cutters (wire seal removal)

**Materials:**

3e-525A-3 – Quantity: 1  
Seal, Tape, Tamper-evident – Quantity: 3  
Isopropyl Alcohol Swab  
3M Adhesive Remover (citrus or petroleum based solvent)

**Installation – Tamper-evident tape**

1. Locate on 3e-525A-3 the placement locations of tamper-evident tape seals. (3 locations as shown in Figure 1 and 2 for the 3e-525A-3).
2. Thoroughly clean area where tamper-evident tape seal is to be applied with isopropyl alcohol swab. Area must be clean of all oils and foreign matter (dirt, grime, etc.)
3. Record tracking number from tamper-evident tape seal.
4. Apply seal to locations on the 3e-525A-3 as shown in Figures 1 and 2. It is important to ensure that the seal has equal contact area with both top and bottom housings.
5. After application of seals to the 3e-525A-3, apply pressure to verify that adequate adhesion has taken place.

**Removal – Tamper-evident tape**

1. Locate on 3e-525A-3 locations of tamper-evident tape seals. (3 locations as shown in Figures 1 and 2 for the 3e-525A-3)
2. Record tracking numbers from existing tamper-evident tape seal and verify physical condition as not tampered or destroyed after installation.
3. Cut tape along seam of 3e-525A-3 to allow opening of enclosure.
4. Remove nut and washer from antenna connectors.
5. Using 3M adhesive remover or equivalent, remove residual tamper-evident seal tape. (two locations as shown in Figures 1 and 2 for the 3e-525A-3)

This picture shows the physical interface side of the 3e-525A-3 enclosure with tamper-evident seal.

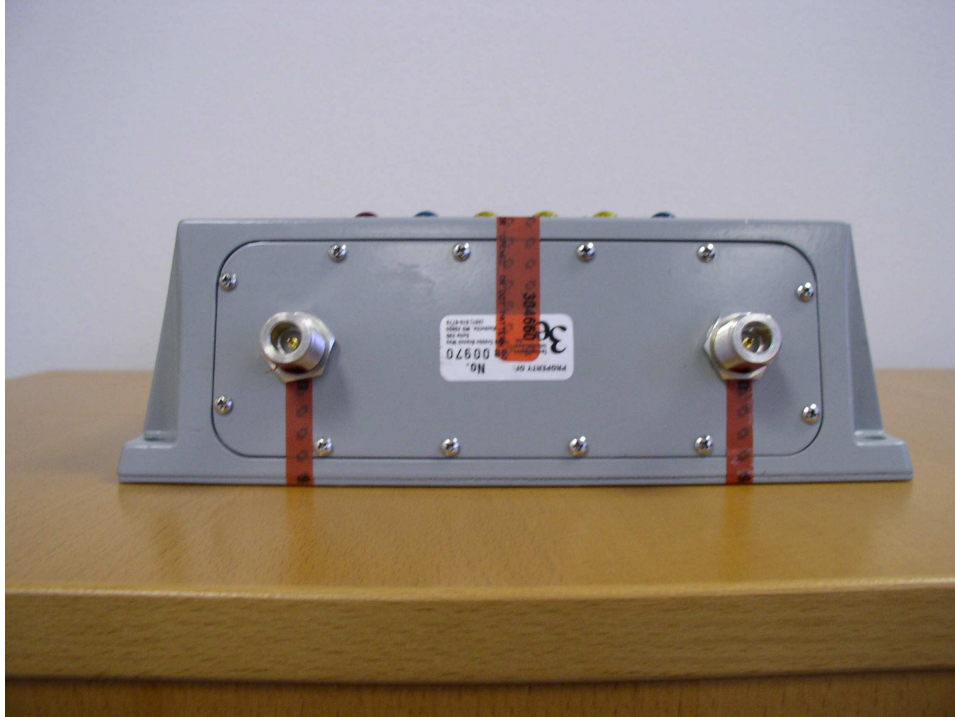


Figure 1

End-view of 3e-525A-3 showing WLAN antenna port and tamper-evident seal:

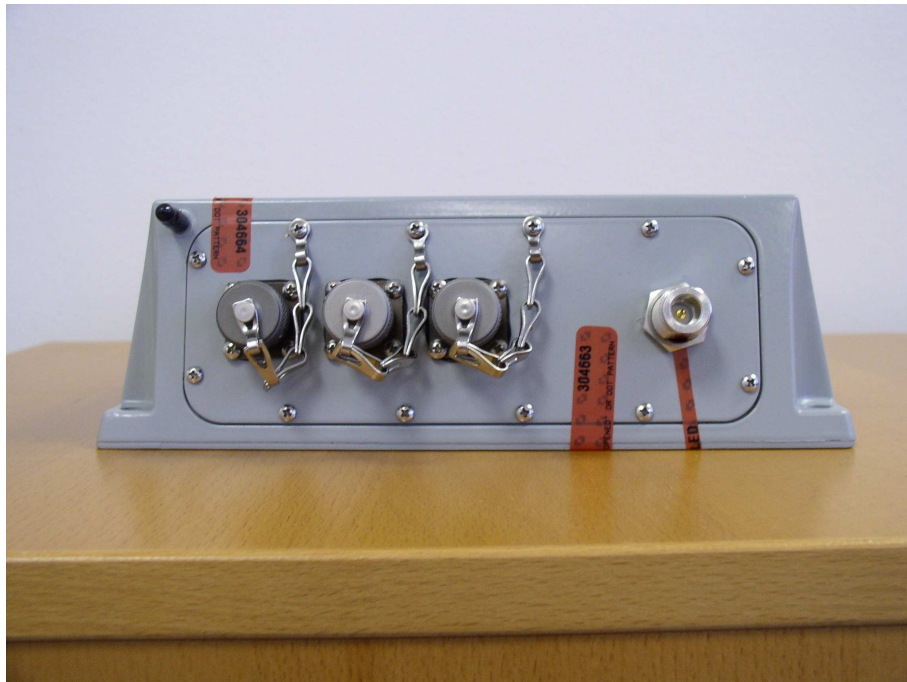


Figure 2

### ***3.3. Secure Operation Initialization***

Refer to the 3e-525A-3 User Manual for details of secure operation initialization and screen shots.

## 4. Security Relevant Data Items

This section specifies the 3e-525A-3's Security Relevant Data Items (SRDIs) as well as the access control policy enforced by the 3e-525A-3.

### 4.1. Cryptographic Algorithms

The 3e-525A-3 supports the following FIPS-approved cryptographic algorithms:

- TDES (ECB, CBC modes; 192-bit keysize)
- AES (ECB mode; 128, 192, 256-bit keysizes)
- AES CCM (128-bit keysize)
- SHA-1
- HMAC-SHA1
- FIPS 186-2 (Appendix 3.1 and 3.1) PRNG

The 3e-525A-3 also supports the following non-FIPS cryptographic algorithms:

- Diffie Hellman (1024-bit modulus) allowed in FIPS mode for key agreement. This key establishment method provides 80-bits of security.
- RSA decrypt (PKCS#1 using a 1024-bit modulus) allowed in FIPS mode for key un-wrapping. This key establishment method provides 80-bits of security.
- RC4 (used in WEP/WPA)
- MD5 hashing (used in MS-CHAP for PPPoE and SNMP agent)
- DES CBC (non-compliant) (used in SNMP v3)
- AES CFB (non-compliant) (used in SNMP v3)

### 4.2 Self-tests

#### 4.2.1 Power-up Self-tests

TDES ECB - encrypt/decrypt KAT

AES ECB - encrypt/decrypt KAT

TDES CBC – encrypt/decrypt KAT

AES CCM KAT

SHA-1 KAT

HMAC-SHA-1 KAT

FIPS 186-2 (Appendix 3.1, 3.3) RNG KAT

SHA-1 Integrity Test for firmware

#### 4.2.2 Conditional Self-tests

CRNGT for Approved PRNG

CRNGT for non-Approved PRNG (Open SSL based RNG)

Bypass Test

Firmware Load Test using HMAC-SHA-1

#### 4.2.3 Critical Functions tests

DH pairwise consistency test (power-up)

### 4.3 Cryptographic Keys and SRDIs

The 3e-525A-3 contains the following security relevant data items:

Type	ID	Storage Location	Form	Zeroizable	Zeroization Mechanism	Function
Plaintext Keys						
AES ECB 256 bit	“AES internal key to encrypt config file”	FLASH	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	Zeroized by upgrading firmware	To protect the configuration file
PMK 256 bit	“pairwise master key”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	By changing the mode to FIPS-11i or static key encryption	Master key used to derive PTK
GMK 256 bit	“group master key”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	By changing the mode to FIPS-11i or static key encryption	Master key used to derive GTK
AES Dynamic Broadcast 128,192, or 256 bit	“dynamic broadcast AES key”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	By changing the mode to FIPS-11i or static key encryption	Client Access
TDES Dynamic Broadcast 192 bit	“dynamic broadcast TDES key”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	By changing the mode to FIPS-11i or static key encryption	Client Access
AES Dynamic Unicast 128,192, or 256 bit	“dynamic unicast AES key”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	By changing the mode to FIPS-11i or static key encryption	Client Access
TDES Dynamic Unicast 192 bit	“dynamic unicast TDES key”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	By changing the mode to FIPS-11i or static key encryption	Client Access
RNG Seed Key	“RNG seed	RAM	Plaintext	Y	Zeroized	To generate the

160 bit	key”		(inaccessible)		immediately following use (after function is called & returned)	RNG
AES post-authentication 128 bit	“post - authentication AES key”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	Zeroized after the unicast key (encrypted by this AES key) is decrypted by the module	N/A
AES-CCM Dynamic Broadcast 128 bit (GTK)	“dynamic broadcast AES-CCM key use for FIPS-11i”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	By changing encryption mode to DKE or static key encryption	Client Access
KCK 128 bit	“key MIC key”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	By changing encryption mode to DKE or static key encryption	To generate MIC in 802.11i key message
KEK 128 bit	“key encryption key”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	By changing encryption mode to DKE or static key encryption	To encrypt GTK in 802.11i key message
AES-CCM Dynamic Unicast 128 bit (TK)	“dynamic unicast AES-CCM key use for FIPS-11i”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	By changing encryption mode to DKE or static key encryption	Client Access
802.11i pre-shared passphrase 8 to 63 chars	“802.11i pre-shared passphrase”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	By changing the mode to FIPS-11i or static key encryption	Used to generate PMK
Downloaded configuration file password	“downloaded config file pwd”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	Zeroized immediately following use (after function is called & returned)	To protect the configuration file when downloaded
RSA Private Key	“HTTPS/TLS RSA private key”	FLASH	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	Setting the module to factory default	N/A
HMAC-SHA-1 key (1)	“firmware integrity check key for firmware load test”	FLASH	Plaintext (inaccessible, hard-coded)	Y	Zeroized by upgrading firmware	N/A
HMAC-SHA-1 key (3)	SNMP packet authentication key	FLASH	Plaintext	Y	Setting the module to factory default	N/A
TLS Session Key	“HTTPS/TLS session key”	RAM	Plaintext (inaccessible)	Y	When the module is powered down.	N/A
Diffie-Hellman Private Exponent, 1024-bit	“diffie-hellman prime”	RAM	Plaintext	Y	Zeroized after the unicast key (encrypted by the established AES	N/A

				key) is decrypted by the module	
Web-GUI logon password for the Crypto Officer	“CO web-GUI logon password”	FLASH	Hashed using SHA-1	Y	Setting the module to factory default CO logon credential.
Web-GUI logon password for the Administrator	“Admin web-GUI logon password”	FLASH	Hashed using SHA-1	Y	Setting the module to factory default Admin logon credential.
Encrypted Keys: These keys are stored encrypted in the module and as such do not require zeroization.					
AES Static 128,192, or 256 bit	“static AES key”	FLASH	Encrypted AES using “system config AES key”	N/A	N/A Client Access
AES Static 128,192, or 256 bit	“static AES key”	FLASH	Encrypted AES using “system config AES key”	N/A	N/A Wireless Bridging
TDES Static 192 bit	“static TDES key”	FLASH	Encrypted AES using “system config AES key”	N/A	N/A Client Access
TDES Static 192 bit	“static TDES key”	FLASH	Encrypted AES using “system config AES key”	N/A	N/A Wireless Bridging
HMAC-SHA-1 key (2)	“backend HMAC key”	FLASH	Encrypted AES using “system config AES key”	N/A	N/A N/A
HMAC-SHA-1 key (4)	“DKE HMAC key”	FLASH	Encrypted AES using “system config AES key”	N/A	N/A N/A
802.11i TLS Key Encryption Key	“backend AES key”	FLASH	Encrypted AES using “system config AES key”	Y	Setting the module to factory default To encrypt Transport TLS Session Key

#### 4.4 Access Control Policy

The 3e-525A-3 maintains and enforces the access control policy for each SRDI stored within the module. These access control policies cannot be changed or modified by any role within the module. The permissions are categorized as a set of three separate permissions: read ( R ), write ( W ), and execute ( E ). If no permission is listed, then the operator cannot access the SRDI. The following table defines the access that an operator has to each SRDI and through which services.

<b>3e-525A-3 SRDI Roles &amp; Services Access Policy</b>	<b>CO – System Configuration</b>	<b>CO – Wireless Configuration</b>	<b>CO – Service Settings</b>	<b>CO – User Management</b>	<b>CO – Monitoring / Reporting</b>	<b>CO – System Administration</b>	<b>AD – System Configuration</b>	<b>AD – Wireless Configuration</b>	<b>AD – Service Settings</b>	<b>AD – User Management</b>	<b>AD – Monitoring / Reporting</b>	<b>AD – System Administration</b>	<b>User Role – Sending Data</b>	<b>AS Role – Provides Authentication</b>
PMK 256 bit														
GMK 256 bit														
AES Dynamic Broadcast 128,192, or 256 bit													E	
TDES Dynamic Broadcast 192 bit													E	
AES Dynamic Unicast 128,192, or 256 bit													E	
TDES Dynamic Unicast 192 bit													E	
RNG Seed Key 160 bit														
AES post- authentication 128 bit														W
AES-CCM Dynamic Broadcast 128 bit <b>(GTK)</b>													E	
KCK 128 bit													E	
KEK 128 bit													E	
AES-CCM Dynamic Unicast 128 bit <b>(TK)</b>													E	
802.11i pre- shared passphrase 8 to 63 chars		W						W						
RSA Private Key	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		

HMAC-SHA-1 key (1)						E								
HMAC-SHA-1 key (3)						E								
TLS Session Key	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E		
Diffie-Hellman Private Exponent, 1024-bit														
Web-GUI logon password for the Crypto Officer	W													
Web-GUI logon password for the Administrator	W						W							
AES Static 128,192, or 256 bit		W											E	
AES Static 128,192, or 256 bit		W											E	
TDES Static 192 bit		W											E	
TDES Static 192 bit		W											E	
HMAC-SHA-1 key (2)														
802.11i TLS Key Encryption Key		W											E	
Downloaded configuration file password						W								